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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: ONIONS

FORECAST OF GRAIN PRODUCTION IN BULGARIA

The forecast of wheat production in Bulgaria is placed at 42,145,000 bushels according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. Production last year was 49,645,000 bushels. Rye is placed at 7,598,000 bushels compared with 8,889,000 in 1925; barley at 11,482,000 compared with 14,652,000 last year; oats at 10,679,000 compared with 10,228,000 in 1925; corn at 29,211,000 compared with 28,148,000 last year. These forecasts are all higher than the average for the past five years, but wheat, rye, and barley are less than last year's estimates. The harvest in all European countries was an unusually large one last year owing to very favorable growing conditions. There is very little difference in the area sown to these crops in 1926 and 1925 year, but growing conditions have not been so good this year. During May the crop suffered from drought but rain early in June improved conditions in important wheat areas.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

Prices of fresh pork and veal in Great Britain have risen sharply as the result of the British embargo on Continental fresh pork. According to E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London, prices of Dutch pork, which were quoted in the carcass at from 21 to 25 cents per pound at London for the week of May 26, have advanced to as high as 28 cents for certain cuts. British pork made a 6-cent advance to 28 cents and veal advanced 3 cents to 23 cents, as domestic supplies are reported inadequate for requirements. Bacon prices, however, show no variation for the week of June 12 over the preceding week. In German pork markets, lard advanced somewhat, while hogs declined. Foreign butter prices were generally higher for the week ended June 12. See pages 817,818 and 835.

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THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION

Present indications are that foreign onions will exert somewhat less pressure on the American market during the balance of 1926 than has been the case during the past season. The foreign crop outlook for 1926 is somewhat less favorable than last year in some of the most important producing countries. See page 831.

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CROP PROSPECTS

CEREAL CROPS

Growing conditions

The Canadian Department of Agriculture states that the condition of cereals in percent of the decennial average on May 31 was fall wheat 83, spring wheat 104, all wheat 103, fall rye 96, spring rye 100, all rye 97, barley 100 and oats 99. The crops in the Prairie Provinces are generally in excellent condition but in eastern Canada spring is late everywhere and growth is backward.

Reports to the United States Weather Bureau at the end of May indicated that spring wheat in general over northwestern Canada was in good condition and somewhat earlier than last year. In Manitoba and southwestern Alberta the rainfall was generally deficient but was above normal in the northern districts. Elsewhere in the prairie provinces rainfall was about normal. Early in June light rains fell in Alberta but otherwise the weather was fair and the temperature generally seasonable. There were light frosts in Saskatchewan on June 2 and insects were reported troublesome in some spring wheat districts. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, in its report of June 1, stated that generally speaking germination was reported strong and even and that growth was satisfactory.

Unfavorable weather prevented normal May progress in European grain crops, but conditions are still above average. Western Europe is generally cold and rainy. In England normal yields of winter wheat now depend upon abundant sunshine. Germany has had rains along the coast and in central areas, but there is still complaint of drought in the east. Condition of German cereal crops June 1 is given as follows in a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture: winter and spring wheat above average with winter wheat not as good as last year but spring wheat just the same; winter rye, average and spring rye slightly above average but neither as good as last year; both winter and spring barley, above average but not as good as last year. Plentiful rains in Hungary late in May relieved a droughty condition there.

According to a cable from the Institute, the condition of winter wheat in Poland on June 1 is above average and slightly better than on May 1 but is still below last year. Spring wheat condition June 1 is above average and the same as last year. Winter and spring rye is just under average and not as good as at this time last year. Winter and spring barley and oats are above average. Spring barley and oats are a little better than last year but winter barley is not so good. In Rumania favorable weather continues with crops reported as satisfactory. Conditions in Russia are generally described as being fully average, with winter cereals in the Ukraine reported on May 20 as above average. Considerable winter kill is reported in the central black-soil regions and in the lower Volga area.

Liberal rains in French North Africa are reported as being beneficial to the late crops. Harvesting in the early districts began during the third week in May. The first production report of the season from North Africa containing a forecast of crop production in French Morocco has just been received from the International Institute of Agriculture. Wheat production is forecast at

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

23,810,000 bushels compared with 21,078,000 last year and 28,660,000 in 1924. Barley is placed at 36,743,000 compared with 39,315,000 in 1925 and 53,279,000 in 1924. The forecast for oats production is given as 1,102,000 bushels compared with 1,585,000 in 1925 and 1,088,000 in 1924. Corn production is forecast at 2,756,000 bushels against 3,389,000 last year and 3,929,000 in 1924.

No figures have been received since June 7 on the world production of cereal crops for 1925. The usual summary table appears on page 833.

GRAINS: Acreage 1909-13, annual 1924-26

Crop and country	Average: 1909-13: a/	1924	1925	1926 Preliminary	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
WHEAT (winter)	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Total, 17 countries b/c/	103,810	116,040	113,848	117,516	103.2
Poland, revised 1926	3,116	2,471	2,548	2,521	98.9
Total, 18 countries	106,925	118,511	116,398	120,037	103.1
WHEAT (winter and spring)					
Total, 7 countries d/	56,382	55,321	57,033	55,286	96.9
RYE e/					
Total, 13 countries f/	14,883	14,115	13,892	12,980	93.4
Poland, revised 1926	12,508	10,860	12,214	11,916	97.6
Total, 14 countries	27,391	24,975	26,106	24,896	95.4
BARLEY					
Total, 6 countries g/	9,483	8,426	8,850	8,808	99.5
OATS					
Total, 4 countries h/	20,046	17,767	17,533	17,649	100.3

a/ Where changes in boundaries have occurred as a result of the world war, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Estimates for earlier years given for comparison refer to winter acreage only where comparable statistics of winter seedings are available, in some of the minor producing countries where most of the crop is winter wheat and where abandonment is of little significance estimates of earlier years given for comparison are the final estimates of the total crop. c/ Includes England and Wales, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Lithuania, Finland, Belgium, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, India, Yugoslavia, Canada, United States and Luxemburg. d/ Includes France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, India, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. e/ Estimates of earlier years for comparison are final estimates of the total winter and spring area harvested. f/ Includes France, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Italy, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Canada, United States and Luxemburg. g/ Includes France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Morocco. h/ Includes France, Germany, Bulgaria and Morocco.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

SUGAR

The severe drought in Hawaii has been relieved by heavy rains in the Hilo district and lighter rains in other sections of the Island of Hawaii, according to a trade report dated May 17. Conditions are now reported as satisfactory for both crop growth and harvesting. More rain is needed on all other islands.

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 of 1924-25
BEET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Total, 21 countries reporting....	7,804,475	8,115,670	104.0
Revised estimates received -			
United States a/	1,172,000	981,000	83.7
Estimated world total b/	8,976,475	9,096,670	101.3
CANE SUGAR			
Total, 31 countries reporting....	17,130,376	17,338,527	101.2
Revised estimates received -			
Martinique	53,044	50,000	94.3
Union of South Africa	161,253	239,463	148.5
Reunion	58,666	66,230	112.9
Total, 34 countries	17,403,339	17,694,220	101.7
Estimated world total b/.....	17,622,000	17,915,000	101.7

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, Sugar Association Estimates and Commercial Estimates.
a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. b/ Exclusive of minor producing countries for which no data are available.

Licht's revised estimate for the 1926 European sugar beet sowings places the total acreage at 5,392,000 acres as compared with his earlier estimate of 5,387.000 acres, according to a cabled report to a trade paper. The revised estimate indicates an increase of 2.2 per cent over his final estimate of 5,274,000 acres for last year's sowings. Estimates for countries reported by the International Institute of Agriculture check quite closely with Licht's figures, with the exception of estimates for Czechoslovakia and Russia. The 1926 sugarbeet acreage in Czechoslovakia is officially estimated at 673,000 acres, as compared with 760,000 acres harvested in 1925, according to a cablegram from the Institute. Licht credits Czechoslovakia with 692,000 acres for 1926 and the Institute reports Russia's sugarbeet area at 1,558,000 acres as compared with Licht's estimate of 1,310,000 acres. Licht's detailed report appears on page 833. The growth of the Belgian sugar beets is slow according to a cable of June 10 from the International Institute of Agriculture.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D

COTTON

The 1926 cotton area in Turkey is now placed at 621,000 acres against an earlier estimate of 563,000 acres, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. Increased areas are also expected in Portuguese East Africa, reports Consul Moffitt at Lourenco Marques, although definite figures are not yet available. Production for 1924-25 reached 5000 bales, according to an unofficial estimate. In the Matamoros district of Temaulipas, Mexico, cotton prospects are now less favorable than earlier in the season, according to Vice Consul Leonard. Yields are expected to run below 12,000 running bales, as a result of unusually cold, wet weather, in spite of a 10 per cent increase in area. The April outlook for cotton in Ecuador was good, according to Consul Butrick at Guayaquil.

COTTON: Production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Region	1924-25	1925-26	Per cent 1925-26 is of 1924-25
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
Regions previously reporting and unchanged	24,473	27,488	112.3
Estimated world total	24,800	27,800	112.1

OILS AND OILSEEDS

OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION OF SPAIN: The official figure on the olive oil production in Spain for the 1925-26 season is 722,176 thousand pounds which is higher than all previous estimates of production for the season. The preceding estimate as published April 12 amounted to only 689,230 thousand pounds. The official figure is only 2.3 per cent below the 738,959 thousand pounds produced in 1924 and brings the total for the Mediterranean Basin to 1,430,946 thousand pounds instead of the 1,398,000 thousand previously reported. The new total is 22.3 per cent below the 1924 production of 1,841,780 thousand pounds. The olive acreage in Spain for 1925 is 4,149,419 acres compared with 4,089,787 acres in 1924, an increase of 1.5 per cent. Olive production shows a 7.1 per cent increase, being 4,118,718 thousand pounds compared with 3,846,543 thousand last year.

BUTTER PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER

In European butter markets, prices were generally higher on June 10 than a week earlier, the rise in Copenhagen to 36 1/2 cents amounting to practically an increase of one cent. In New York the price of 93 score likewise rose from 41 cents to 41 1/4 cents. The margin in favor of New York over best Danish in London was about 3 cents, with other descriptions proportionately lower than Danish. Best quality domestic butter in Berlin rose from 32 1/2 to 33 1/2 cents, and No. 1. Pasteurized in Montreal from 34 to 35. See page 835.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Cattle and beef

URUGUAYAN SLAUGHTERINGS LARGER IN MARCH: The slaughterings of all animals during March by Uruguayan packing plants was greater than in February but the increase was largely seasonal, according to Vice Consul M. N. Hughes of Montevideo. Prices were unsteady and tended downward. The greatest increases in animals slaughtered were of cows, calves and lambs. Steer slaughterings were less in March than in February. Dry weather and poor grazing have led to increased slaughter of cows and have made it difficult to finish the better grades of cattle. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased slightly in March over February figures but not enough to counterbalance the heavy decrease in shipments to the continent of Europe.

Hogs and pork

SHARP RISE IN BRITISH PORK PRICES: The order of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries prohibiting imports of fresh and refrigerated meats from the Continent of Europe on account of foot and mouth disease has resulted in sharp increases in pork and veal prices according to a cable from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. Prices of Dutch pork which were quoted in the carcass at from 21 to 25 cents a pound at London for the week of May 26, have advanced as much as 7 1/2 to 28 cents a pound for various cuts. British pork has advanced by 6 to 28 cents and veal by 3 to 23 cents, as domestic supplies are inadequate to meet requirements according to Mr. Foley. Since lamb and beef supplies are largely obtained from Southern Hemisphere countries there has been little or no change in the prices of these meats.

Last week's shipments from the Netherlands to London amounted to 260 short tons of beef and veal, 205 short tons of mutton, and 177 short tons of pork. The previous week's total Dutch meat shipments to London were 689 short tons. Figures for the week ended June 12 will reflect the cutting off of this large trade.

London is especially dependent upon Dutch supplies of pork and veal, nearly 70 per cent being of Dutch origin in the case of pork, but the effect of the prohibition will be felt all over the United Kingdom if it continues for any length of time. Dutch hogs are imported in the carcase not only for consumption as fresh pork in the London markets and in the south of England, but it is known even to be cured as bacon in English and Scottish bacon factories.

The Dutch Government maintains that the infected carcasses discovered by the British authorities were not of Dutch origin but were shipped through the Netherlands in transit. Consequently, according to a cable just received from Mr. Foley, the Dutch Government has declared an embargo on all transshipments of fresh meat through the Netherlands except in special cases authorized by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture.

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, CONT'D

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Sheep and Wool

DECREASED SHEEP SLAUGHTERINGS IN ARGENTINA: There was a substantial reduction in the slaughter of all classes of livestock in Argentine packing houses and public abattoirs in the first two months of 1926 as compared with the same months of 1925, according to a report by B. M. Mace, Jr., Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires. In that period cattle slaughterings were 739,155 as compared with 907,637 last year and sheep slaughterings were 792,214 as compared with 1,125,274 in January and February 1925. For the first three months of 1926, reports published in the Review of the River Plate show heavy decreases in shipments of mutton and lamb. Mutton carcases shipped from January to March 1926 numbered only 307,647 as compared with 715,401 in the same months of 1925 and lamb carcases shipped in the same three months of 1926 numbered only 294,244 as compared with 425,738 in the first three months of last year.

SHEEP SLAUGHTER LIGHTER IN GERMANY: German slaughter of livestock at the 36 most important slaughter points for the first four months of 1926 shows very slight changes compared with the same period of 1925 except in the case of sheep. For this period of 1926, 274,000 sheep were slaughtered compared with 312,000 in 1925 or a decrease of 12 per cent. Last year's sheep slaughter however was unusually heavy. The number of cattle and calves slaughtered showed an increase of 0.1 per cent for 1925 for this period and swine an increase of 2 per cent. Slaughterings of animals last year in Germany were the heaviest since the war. Hog slaughterings in the United States for the same four months of 1926 were only 14,519,000 compared with 16,762,000 for the same period in 1925. See page 832.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT TRADE: New Zealand's slaughterings during April 1926 were slightly smaller than for the same months last year, while the quantity in store and loaded but not departed as of April 30 was larger as concerns mutton and lamb and smaller for beef, according to a report of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board published in Cold Storage for May 20, 1926. The number of lamb carcasses in store and loaded but not departed on April 30, 1926 was 1,770,000 an increase of 10 per cent over last year while the number of mutton carcasses was 1,086,000 or 0.6 per cent more. Beef quarters numbered 107,368 or only 47 per cent of the number in store and loaded but not departed at the same date last year. Of the 1,770,000 lamb carcasses mentioned above 1,479,909 were in store on April 30, of the 1,086,000 mutton carcasses 1,036,000 were in store and of the beef quarters 100,899 were still in store.

Exports of frozen mutton for the first three months of 1926 amounted to 30,123,000 pounds compared with 33,475,000 in the same period of 1925, while exports of frozen lamb during the same period were 51,988,000 pounds as compared with 56,483,000 in 1925 for the corresponding time. Therefore total mutton and lamb exports for these three months show a decrease of 12,847,000 pounds or 14 per cent. It appears that while more mutton and lamb has been produced for export this year than last less was exported during the first part of the year probably on account of the unsatisfactory price situation in consuming markets. See page 832.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE FRUIT PROSPECTS: Reports on blossoming and conditions of the coming fruit crops for most of the important producing areas of the Northern Hemisphere, now available in the Department of Agriculture, indicate generally favorable conditions in most European countries and also in much of Canada. The prospects for deciduous fruits, particularly apples, are good in Canada and the principal commercial districts of Europe. The European prune and pear crops are also promising but the cherry crop of southern and south central Europe, and in certain sections the peach crop, have been considerably damaged by cold weather. Conditions in southern European countries are generally favorable, except in Greece, where very unfavorable prospects are being reported for raisins and currants, and in Spain, where the outlook is not particularly good for Valencia oranges.

A late May frost, first reported from France, was at first thought to have severely injured the coming crops in the fruit growing region centering around Switzerland, but reports receiving from the European offices of the Department indicate that the damage was confined largely to the cherry and peach crops, both France and Czechoslovakia reporting losses. Apples and prunes suffered no significant damage from cold in Central Europea according to Agricultural Commissioner Haas at Vienna, but the cold weather prevailing in May was unfavorable for the development of the crop in much of that region. Cold and rainy weather in France also hindered development. No information has been received for northern Italy and Switzerland, but Agricultural Commissioner Schoenfeld at Berlin reports that there was no frost injury of any consequence in Germany. Blossoms had just fallen when the cold spell arrived. Spain and Sicily were not affected by the cold weather, but the Sicilian lemon crop has previously been reported as suffering slight damage from hot winds around the first of May. Our commodity release, F.S./F-26, carries further details on the nothern hemisphere fruit prospects.

EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of Egyptian onions afloat for the United States from Alexandria, Egypt, on June 7 totaled 58,213 bags, or approximately 233 carloads, as compared with 100,000 bags or 400 carloads about two weeks previous, according to information cabled to the Department of Agriculture by Consul Geist at Alexandria. Shipments since the last report, dated May 26, include 4,190 bags aboard the President Harrison, due at Boston about June 15, and 15,800 bags aboard the steamer River Delaware, which carries 3600 bags billed for Boston and 12,200 for New York. This boat is due at

The remainder afloat on June 7 (28,223 bags) was all on board the S.S. Tartar Prince which is due at Boston about June 15 with 11,425 bags, with the remainder of 26,800 destined for New York. As previously stated, some small cargoes may also be enroute from Port Said, but no such shipments have been reported. The S. S. Van Buren, reported at Boston on May 31, discharged 22 cars, or about 5500 bags, at New York on June 4. The S. S. Ossa, unloaded approximately 24,400 bags of its cargo of 53,110 bags at Boston June 4, the balance being billed to New York.

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T ' D.

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UNITED KINGDOM FRUIT IMPORTS INCREASE IN APRIL: April witnessed a material increase over March in British imports of fresh fruit, very largely as a result of the arrival of new crop Australian apples and increased trade in bananas. Fruit imports on the whole, however, continue to fall behind those of last season. The total imports of all fresh fruit exclusive of bananas in April amounted to 171 million pounds as compared with 149 million in March and 176 million in April 1925. April imports of apples totaled nearly 1,350,000 boxes as compared with 609,000 in March and 1,020,000 in April last year. Banana imports continued to increase and were more than 40 per cent above March, and nearly 25 per cent greater than in April a year ago. The trade in oranges and lemons, as well as the minor fruits, were smaller than a year ago. See page 834.

CONTINUED HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN TRUCK CROPS: Heavy shipments of truck crops from Mexican West Coast continue according to a report from Consul William D. Maxwell at Guaymas, Sonora. Total shipments for the period November 1, 1925 to May 9, 1926 amounted to 3,920 carloads as compared with 3,500 carloads during the entire season (November 1 to June 31) in 1924-25 and 2,690 during the 1923-24 season. With more than a month and half of the season still remaining it is expected that the shipments for the entire season will easily reach 4,500 carloads, according to the Consul. This figure is 1,000 carloads less than an earlier estimate of 5,500 carloads for the present season, the reduction occuring because of damage from floods in the tomato districts of the State of Nayarit. In spite of the damaged tomato crop, 2,779 carloads have already been shipped during the present season as compared with a total of 2,647 carloads for all the 1924-25 season. Green peas show the greatest increase over last year, this season's shipments amounting to 658 carloads as compared with 201 carloads during all of 1924-25.

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THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION

Heavy foreign production of onions during the 1925-26 crop year has resulted, so far this season, in the second largest movement on record toward American markets. Our total imports for the ten months ending April 1926 have amounted to 1,722,000 bushels as compared with 1,369,000 for the corresponding period ending April 1925, and 2,303,000 for the same period of 1921-22, the latter being the record year. Spain, with an unusually large crop of good quality, has supplied nearly three-fourths of the imports and about 15 per cent more onions already than in twelve months last season. Egypt has also supplied somewhat more than last year.

The present indications, judging from trade reports on imports of onions since April and consular and trade information on shipments afloat for the United States, are that imports of foreign onions for the two months May and June will not exceed those for the same months last season, but that our imports for the year ending June 30 will still exceed those of the previous season. In the absence of official figures it is difficult to determine the actual imports from Egypt during May this year but it seems likely that they

THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION, CONT'D.

exceeded the 59,000 bushels for May last year, even though large quantities of shipments destined to the American ports have been reexported to Cuba and other markets. Imports from Egypt in June, judging from the quantities afloat and arrived, will not greatly exceed 250,000 bushels as compared with 338,000 in June 1925, even if all cargoes now afloat for June arrival are actually landed in the United States. Spanish shipments of early onions are likely to be somewhat smaller than last year, according to information from Consul Edwards at Valencia.

The present competitive outlook for the balance of 1926 is that foreign onions will probably exert somewhat less pressure on the American market than has been the case during the past season. Prices in the American market promise to be no more attractive than last season when returns from consignments to the United States were unsatisfactory to foreign shippers, particularly those in Spain. The foreign crop outlook for 1926, moreover, is somewhat less favorable than last year in some of the most important producing countries. In Spain, prospects are good for a large crop of "grano" onions, which constitute the bulk of Spanish exports to this country, but it is expected, according to Consul Edwards, that close planting will reduce the quantity of large sized onions which are the most suitable for export to the American market. The 1926 Spanish "babosa" or early onion crop is inferior to that of 1925, both as to size and quantity, and exports, as stated above, are expected to be less than last year. The Bermuda onion crop of Lanzarote, Canary Islands, is reported to be about 30 per cent less than the 1925 crop, and the onions are said to be below average in size, although free from blemish or disease. The autumn sown onion crop in England and Wales promises to be slightly below an average crop, according to an official report at the end of April. This season's Egyptian crop, now being marketed, has been unofficially reported as about 30 per cent below last year's crop of 10,052,000 bushels.

In the United States, this year's onion acreage is considerably larger than in 1925. The estimated acreage devoted to early and intermediate onion crops is about 6,000 acres greater than in 1925 and intentions to plant indicate an acreage for the late crop exceeding last year's acreage by 9,000 acres. The United States is by far the heaviest producer, followed by Egypt and Spain, the leading exporting countries.

The 1925 onion crop in the most important producing countries was larger than that of 1924. No definite figures have been received from the Valencia district of Spain, which exports large amounts of onions to England and the United States, but according to a report from Vice Consul Dodoner at Valencia, the 1925 crop was considerably larger than that of 1924. Total production in 7 countries, for which statistics have been received amounted to 35,515,000 bushels in 1925 as compared with 35,168,000 bushels produced by these countries in 1924. This figure represents production in countries, exclusive of Spain, which enter largely into the onion trade. See page 823 for detailed figures on world area and production of onions.

THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION, CONT'D

ONIONS: Acreage in specified countries

Country	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada a/	2,845	3,635	3,355	3,447	
United States a/	57,070	63,290	61,940	60,260	56,950 b/
Mexico		4,334			
Bermuda			210	200	
EUROPE					
England & Wales:					
Area harvested			1,800	1,880	1,530
Total area c/	2,938	3,550	2,352	2,618	2,199
Scotland	137	177	173	161	139
Netherlands	6,180	9,306	7,307	7,774	8,243
Spain:					
Valencia	From 15,000 to 20,000 acres				
Malta				1,054	821
Italy d/	23,700	25,700	25,570	26,400	30,400
Austria d/		536	479	561	
Czechoslovakia	4,371	4,700	4,443	4,445	4,702
Hungary				7,828	
Yugoslavia d/	40,707	36,277	37,140	38,822	
Bulgaria	3,669	5,152			
Rumania	22,197	36,657	38,718	36,791	
Poland	19,555	28,236	29,061	29,254	
AFRICA					
Egypt	28,479	36,213	42,034	40,770	40,609
ASIA					
Japan	6,815	8,975			
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
Australia	7,063	7,665	5,334		
New Zealand	484	497	374	548	
Total all countries reporting 1921-1924	208,663	248,238	252,467	251,290	

Official sources unless otherwise stated.

a/ Commercial crop.

b/ 1926 acreage as follows: Revised estimate of early crop 18,380 acres; preliminary estimate intermediate crop 7,160 acres; intention to plant late crop 46,540 acres.

c/ Includes area of those pulled green.

d/ Includes garlic.

THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION, CONT'D

ONIONS: Production in specified countries.

Country	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Bushels of 57 lbs.	Bushels of 57 lbs.	Bushels of 57 lbs.	Bushels of 57 lbs.	Bushels of 57 lbs.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada a/	698,772	1,083,754	749,123	1,081,368	
United States a/	14,165,000	18,763,000	17,306,000	17,852,000	17,173,000 b/
Mexico		34,006			
Bermuda			30,856	36,709	
EUROPE					
England and Wales			373,000	472,000	326,000
Netherlands	1,589,100	5,259,900	2,510,100	2,638,500	2,902,340
Spain (Valencia) c/ a/	6,316,000	7,018,000	3,509,000	5,702,000	
Canary Islands (Lanzarote) c/				145,000	193,000 d/
Malta				288,960	204,508
Italy e/	3,500,000	3,210,000	3,226,000	3,651,000	4,664,000
Austria e/		38,400	32,400	51,700	
Czechoslovakia		632,983		677,000	
Hungary				1,134,000	
Yugoslavia e/	1,172,200	1,192,900	1,755,200	1,926,100	
Bulgaria	342,800	482,100			
Rumania	1,994,400	4,926,400	4,323,800	3,139,700	
Poland	2,602,600	4,716,600	4,640,000	3,900,400	
AFRICA					
Egypt	6,963,900	8,525,700	9,919,800	10,121,000	10,051,700 f/
ASIA					
Japan	1,729,200	2,284,200			
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE					
New Zealand	162,380	178,920	128,820	213,270	
Australia	1,423,972	1,902,978	1,389,232		
Total all countries reporting for the period 1921-1924	39,164,352	54,875,174	48,067,843	50,225,338	

Official sources unless otherwise stated.

a/ Commercial crop.

b/ Estimated forecast of production of early crop, Bermuda and Creole onions, in 1926 is placed at 7,166 cars of 530 bushels each.

c/ Unofficial.

d/ Estimated crop 1926 is 135,000 bushels.

e/ Onions and garlic.

f/ 1926 crop said to be 20 per cent less than that of 1925.

THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION, CONT'D

ONIONS: Imports into the United States by countries, average 1910-14, annual 1921-1926

Year ending June 30	Spain	United Kingdom	Bermuda	Canary Islands	Canada	Italy	Egypt	Other countries	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1910-14	471	337	105	31	1	15	110	106	1,176
1921	575	43	28	14	8	8	6	7	689
1922	1,522	247	34	18	66	74	243	234	2,488
1923	990	157	18	13	42	11	447	105	1,783
1924	1,098	52	9	8	1	17	148	73	1,406
1925	1,090	71	9	7	29	19	618	232	2,075
1926 - July-April	1,269	36	2	0	11	96	245	63	1,722

ONIONS: Exports from the United States by countries, average 1910-14, annual 1921-1926

Year ending June 30	Cuba	Canada	Mexico	Panama	Other countries	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1910-14	23	179	32	51	67	352
1921	569	196	72	56	121	1,014
1922	330	180	31	43	74	658
1923	356	134	40	43	130	703
1924	309	187	44	40	94	674
1925	196	108	44	42	97	487
1926 - July-April	259	32	49	43	111	494

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1914, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION, CONT'D

ONIONS: Imports into the United States by months and countries, 1923-1925 and July, 1925 to April, 1926

Month and year.	Spain	United Kingdom	Egypt	Other countries	Total
1922 -	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
July	193,166	1,934	0	18,154	213,254
August	45,862	228	0	12,057	58,147
September	43,523	5,384	6,000	1,264	56,171
October	227,649	6,111	0	3,724	237,484
November	78,415	0	0	958	79,373
December	132,008	2,464	0	4,750	139,222
1923 -					
January	71,389	11,875	0	19,758	103,022
February	131,465	5,463	0	9,941	146,869
March	28,511	1,406	0	32,415	62,332
April	15,296	8,943	97,437	39,864	161,540
May	0	62,704	104,071	14,952	181,727
June	23,005	50,384	239,574	28,084	341,547
Year ending June 30, 1923	990,289	157,396	447,082	185,921	1,780,688
1923 -					
July	0	0	15,978	156,787	172,765
August	0	4,733	4,352	148,851	157,936
September	50,696	12,349	0	611	64,156
October	255,783	24,623	0	6,265	286,671
November	183,235	1,091	0	1,545	185,871
December	88,843	2,504	0	468	91,815
1924 -					
January	57,369	1,256	0	92	58,717
February	52,051	4,266	0	6,674	62,991
March	74,795	218	982	15,148	91,143
April	1,740	0	18,958	43,376	64,074
May	1,107	0	34,789	13,663	49,559
June	35,138	0	72,737	12,828	120,703
Year ending June 30, 1924	800,757	51,540	147,796	406,308	1,406,401
1924 -					
July	118,419	4,855	25,619	26,395	175,288
August	89,150	918	0	8,642	98,710
September	267,255	10,678	0	3,769	281,702
October	158,253	3,257	0	848	162,358
November	127,546	1,610	0	3,896	133,052
December	20,335	5,229	0	781	26,345
1925 -					
January	90,089	1,300	0	1,426	92,815
February	56,729	395	0	19,368	76,492
March	15,059	335	6,102	56,847	78,343
April	222	0	189,447	53,781	243,450
May	0	14,256	59,142	43,214	116,612
June	147,301	27,377	337,928	76,425	589,531
Year ending June 30, 1925	1,090,358	70,710	618,238	295,392	2,074,698

Continued -

THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION, CONT'D.

ONIONS: Imports into the United States by months and countries, 1923-1925 and July, 1925 to April, 1926, cont'd.

Month and year	Spain	United Kingdom	Egypt	Other countries	Total
1925 -	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
July	179,736	3,338	88,001	40,534	311,609
August	142,621	7,927	0	4,362	154,910
September	155,472	4,162	0	14,288	173,922
October	176,268	4,522	0	2,363	183,153
November	242,151	10,025	0	50,811	302,987
December	94,973	930	0	6,996	102,899
1926 -					
January	107,259	3,060	0	3,023	113,342
February	150,832	2,025	0	222	153,079
March	18,845	0	1,572	17,408	37,825
April	939	0	155,196	32,047	188,182

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

ONIONS: Exports from Egypt by countries, average 1909-1913, and annual 1921-1925
One bushel = 57 pounds

Country to which exported	Year ending December 31					
	Average 1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom	1,806	1,751	2,770	2,049	1,965	2,169
Austria-Hungary	1,017	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	284	35	97	122	452	785
Italy	147	298	559	408	1,043	1,374
France	136	72	387	94	293	329
Netherlands	109	25	114	95	192	233
Turkey	92	201	93	38	38	1
United States	29	---	315	494	261	834
Switzerland	3	29	11	224	35	20
Greece	2	8	a/	22	30	10
Denmark	2	4	8	18	17	18
British East Africa	--	13	a/	27	19	10
Austria	--	--	2	2	28	15
Other countries	112	128	107	70	139	202
Total	3,739	2,564	4,463	3,463	4,512	6,002

Compiled from Commerce Extérieur de l'Egypte, 1909-1913, Annual Statement of the Foreign Trade of Egypt, 1921-1924, and Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt, 1925.

a/ Less than 500 bushels.

THE FOREIGN ONION SITUATION, CONT'D.

ONIONS: Exports from Spain by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1921-1925

Country	Year ending December 31					
	Av 1909-1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United Kingdom	5,119	4,798			5,342	4,845
United States	349	1,514			1,288	1,385
Argentina	118	2			18	229
Cuba	104	41			89	94
Italy	58	a/			1	a/
Germany	37	a/			12	11
Belgium	32	a/			21	14
Netherlands	18	a/			11	3
France	15	21			54	5
Other countries	34	79			137	132
Total	5,884	6,455	b/ 4,807	b/ 5,685	6,973	6,718

Compiled from Estadistica General del Comercio Exterior de Espana, Resumenes Mensuales de la Estadistica del Comercio Exterior de Espana, for 1925.
a/ If any, included with "Other countries". b/ Not available by countri

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EFFECTS OF DECREASE IN SWEDISH SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

The decrease in the 1926 sugar beet acreage in Sweden, reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, May 24, will necessitate considerable imports of sugar to supply domestic needs, according to a report of April 22 from Vice Consul Wm. O. Jones, at Copenhagen, in which he quotes the general purchasing and sales agent of the "Svenska Sockerfabriks Aktiebolaget" (Swedish Sugar Factory Corporation). It is estimated that there is sufficient refined sugar from the 1925 crop to supply the domestic market until about November 1926, the report states. From the present acreage sown to beets the Corporation expects to receive only about 5 per cent of the quantity it secured last year, which would be sufficient only to maintain in operation a few of the Corporation's factories. The company, therefore, intends to purchase about 176,000 short tons of raw sugar abroad and refine it for the local market. Of that quantity 110,000 short tons are to be purchased from Poland in June and about 66,000 short tons from Cuba during the same month. Officials of the firm claim that it has been necessary to enter the Cuban market to supplement the available raw beet sugar in Europe.

The Consul states that much concern is felt by the general public in regard to the present status of the sugar industry as the situation will have a far reaching effect on the economic life of Sweden, especially in southern Sweden where most of the sugarbeets are grown. Aside from enforced idleness of workers at beet slicing plants, a large number of agricultural laborers will be added to the unemployment list. It is reported that approximately 22,000 persons, about equally divided between men and women, are employed annually by farmers during the harvesting of sugar beets.

PROSPECTS MORE FAVORABLE IN GERMAN COTTON MARKETS

It is the opinion among well informed Bremen merchants that a gradual improvement in the textile markets may be expected in the near future, states Consul Reed at Bremen. German spinners generally are carrying only small stocks of cotton and are buying quantities only sufficient to cover their necessary demands because of the steadily falling market. During April spinners frequently offered stocks for resale on the Bremen market at prices below New York. Instances were also reported of cotton having been re-sold among the spinners. In the opinion of various importers, however, spinners' stocks are now so small that soon the market must respond to a stronger demand.

Of the stocks in Bremen at the end of April about 50 per cent consisted of lower grades of cotton which were at that time unsaleable, but which are likely to be taken up in conjunction with purchases of the higher grades of the new crop. The remaining 100,000 bales of higher grade cotton is not considered to be a very heavy burden on the market. The ownership of the stocks on hand remains with the local cotton merchants. The reductions in the stocks which took place during April were sufficient to prevent any pressure being exerted by the banks to force liquidation. The demand for raw cotton was slow, being restricted to middling, strict middling, and good middling, and sales were made only on exceptionally low quotations.

The situation at Bremen, the center of the German cotton market reflects considerably the state of affairs in that commodity throughout Germany. Vice Consul Lawson at Dresden supplements the above comments with the observation that domestic business in raw cotton was more or less slack throughout April. Prices, while somewhat firm during the first two weeks, fell a few points during the remainder of the month in conformity with the tendency on the world market. Imports of raw cotton into Germany during the first quarter of 1926, according to Vice Consul Lawson, amounted to 378,648 bales compared with 525,970 bales during the corresponding quarter of 1925.

The temporary stability of the prices of cotton yarns and semi-finished cotton weaves during the second half of March and the first week of April was succeeded by a further decline later in April, accompanied by continued unfavorable conditions in the cotton weaving and spinning mills, although slight improvements have been apparent in some instances. Falling prices of yarn and weaves together with foreign competition have not favored business. A number of mills having completed old shipments find themselves without sufficient new orders to justify full operation. While some mills have closed down entirely, others are working at reduced hours and on stock. A recent report of the local statistical bureau shows that 67 plants in the textile industry were shut down in Saxony alone during April. As compared with March, however, when a maximum of 180 plants closed in this state this figure shows some improvement. Imports of cotton yarns for the first quarter of this year showed a decrease of about 46 per cent below the same quarter of 1925.

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INDIA OILSEEDS CROP FOR 1925-26 BELOW LAST SEASON

The 1925-26 flaxseed crop of India is estimated at 16,039,000 bushels, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. That figure is a reduction of 25.9 per cent below the large 1924-25 crop of 21,640,000 bushels. The production of rape and mustard seed in India for the 1925-26 season is placed at 1,018,100 short tons compared with 1,313,000 short tons last season, a decrease of 22.5 per cent.

The flaxseed crop in India, together with a few minor changes in other countries, brings the total flaxseed production for 1925-26 to approximately 155,386,000 bushels in 20 countries for which statistics are available, against 132,175,000 bushels for 1924-25 in the same countries. Preliminary figures on flax sowings for the 1926 season have been received from five countries. These countries, however, are not of sufficient importance to give an indication of the situation for this season. The figures for Esthonia indicates a large decrease from last year's figure but is only slightly below the area of approximately 76,000 acres sown in both 1923 and 1924.

FLAX: Sowings in specified countries 1925 and 1926.

Country	1925	1926	Per cent 1926 is of 1925
	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Belgium	58,000	58,000	100
Italy	51,900	49,400	95.2
Czechoslovakia	61,170	56,178	91.8
Esthonia	112,800	74,000	65.6
French Morocco	55,200	49,400	89.5

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

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CANADIAN LINSEED CRUSHERS IMPORT ARGENTINE FLAXSEED

Canadian linseed crushers are again importing Argentine seed to compete with American mills using Argentine seed, says Consul Felix S. Johnson in a report from Kingston, Ontario. Now that navigation has reopened on the St. Lawrence River, Argentine flaxseed can be laid down much cheaper at Montreal than can flaxseed from western Canada. Last year, Canada imported about 2,000,000 bushels of Argentine flaxseed. The duty on flaxseed coming into Canada is 10 cents a bushel, and in spite of the extra freight, the Canadian crushers can bring Argentine flaxseed to their mills at a lower cost than American mills can lay flaxseed at Buffalo or Toronto, says the Consul. The present duty on linseed oil coming into Canada is $1.25 per 100 lbs., under the British preferential, $1.55 intermediate and $1.65 under the general tariff. Linseed oil from the United States and Holland pay the general tariff. Prices of linseed oil are about 30 cents lower than a year ago.

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PROPOSED BOUNTY ON QUEENSLAND COTTON

A proposal is before the Queensland, Australia, Tariff Board to give cotton growers a bounty of about 4.06 cents per pound for seed cotton, reports Vice Consul Costello at Melbourne. If granted, the bounty would take the place of a guaranteed selling price of 10.65 cents now given jointly by the Commonwealth and Queensland governments. It is estimated that the cotton growers were assisted by the two governments to the extent of $353,360 during 1924 and $295,321 by the Queensland state government during the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, prior to the Commonwealth sharing the bounty with the state. Private reports state that already many farmers have expressed their intention to expand the cotton area during the coming 1926-27 season if the bounty becomes effective. It is estimated that there are now 8,000 growers in Queensland, which produce practically all of the cotton grown in Australia. For 1925-26, total Australian acreage reached 39,000 acres, which produced 8,500 bales of 478 according to the International Institute of Agriculture.

CANADA: Cold storage holdings as of May 1, five year average 1925 and 1926

	Five year av. as of May 1:	May 1, 1925	May 1, 1926
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Pork-			
Fresh frozen	20,088,248	30,982,447	13,183,559
Fresh not frozen	3,272,868	3,156,183	2,951,924
Cured, dry salted	2,784,060	3,123,863	2,113,810
Cured, sweet pickled	8,852,445	9,940,058	7,155,135
In process of cure	11,752,380	11,527,668	9,370,772
Total	46,750,001	58,735,219	34,775,200
Beef-			
Fresh frozen	9,255,835	9,284,806	3,960,460
Fresh not frozen	3,449,708	3,751,186	4,139,925
Cured	310,191	333,478	159,020
In process of cure	191,121	168,630	192,802
Total	13,206,855	13,538,100	8,473,207
Veal-			
Fresh frozen	--	549,295	325,666
Fresh not frozen	--	351,018	336,089
Total	--	900,313	661,755
Mutton and lamb-			
Frozen	2,817,921	2,559,874	1,837,086
Not frozen	90,900	85,458	62,961
Total	2,908,821	2,645,332	1,900,047

Cold Storage Holdings in Canada May 1, 1926.

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NEW ZEALAND: Slaughterings in April and quantity loaded but not departed on April 30, 1925 and 1926

	Slaughterings		In store and loaded but not departed	
	April 1925	April 1926	April 30, 1925	April 30, 1926
Lamb carcases	798,410	749,989	1,607,303	1,770,348
Mutton wether carcases and ewe mutton carcases	344,993	291,468	1,079,439	1,086,068
Beef quarters	93,179	47,160	226,782	107,368

Cold Storage May 20, 1926, page 210.

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GERMANY: Slaughterings at 36 most important slaughter points 4 months 1925 and 1926

	Cattle including young cattle	Calves	Total cattle and calves	Sheep	Swine
1926 -					
January	65,905	86,639	152,544	65,435	253,952
February	59,022	94,571	153,593	70,841	256,282
March	73,310	135,195	208,505	82,626	327,706
April	56,153	105,859	162,012	55,244	246,549
First 4 months -					
1926	254,390	422,264	676,654	274,146	1,084,489
1925	255,940	420,032	675,972	311,923	1,060,652

Deutcher Reichsanzeiger and Agricultural Commissioner for Northern Europe.

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EUROPEAN HOPS RETARDED

Cold weather is retarding the growth of the hop plant in most European countries, including the most important hop growing regions of Czechoslovakia and Germany, according to a trade letter of May 16. Fair weather in Yugoslavia and Poland is reported as resulting in a fairly good growth of the plant. Insect pests, such as hop fly, aphis and flea, are reported to be more or less active in all the producing areas. The Hollertau district of Bavaria reports the presence of Peronospora, a fungus growth.

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CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and country	1924	1925	Per cent 1925 is of 1924
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
Total, 43 countries	3,068,126	3,294,782	107.4
Estimated world total, excl. Russia	3,098,000	3,320,000	
RYE			
Total, 28 countries	729,739	1,006,725	138.0
Estimated world total excl. Russia	743,000	1,021,000	
BARLEY			
Total, 39 countries	1,063,019	1,262,667	118.8
Estimated world total excl. Russia	1,207,000		
OATS			
Total, 37 countries	3,644,029	3,930,757	107.9
Estimated world total excl. Russia	3,675,000		
CORN			
Total, 21 countries	3,199,104	3,852,376	120.4
Estimated world total excl. Russia	3,213,000		

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SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe, as estimated by F. O. Licht, 1925-26 and 1926-27

Country	1925-26 final estimate	1926-27 estimates		Per cent 1926-27 is of 1925-26
		April 29	May 31	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent
Sweden	99,611	74,000	12,000	12.0
Denmark	93,898	91,000	74,000	78.8
Netherlands	163,622	161,000	156,000	95.3
Belgium	179,095	173,000	178,000	99.4
France	530,252	581,000	556,000	104.9
Italy	123,432	210,000	a/	
Germany	906,274	877,000	902,000	99.5
Austria	49,771	49,000	44,000	88.4
Czechoslovakia	770,146	729,000	692,000	89.9
Hungary	164,163	168,000	158,000	96.2
Yugoslavia	87,138	99,000	106,000	121.7
Rumania	158,885	148,000	a/	
Poland	430,411	420,000	460,000	106.9
Russia	1,190,963	1,236,000	1,310,000	110.0
Other countries	721,830	811,000	744,000	
Total Europe	5,273,939	5,567,000	5,392,000	102.2

a/ Included with other countries.

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FRESH FRUIT: Imports into the United Kingdom, 1924, 1925-26.

Commodity and Unit	July-April		1926			April
	1924-25	1925-26	Feb.	March	April	1925
Apples, 1,000 boxes a/	14,553:	13,562:	1,337:	609:	1,346:	1,020
Apricots, " lbs.	3,361:	3,926:	375:	1:	31:	14
Bananas, " bunches	9,317:	10,814:	809:	879:	1,276:	1,056
Grapes, " lbs.	89,549:	109,006:	969:	20:	452:	2,226
Lemons, " boxes b/	1,451:	1,405:	137:	139:	143:	193
Oranges, " " c/	10,389:	9,421:	1,384:	1,601:	1,414:	1,590
Pears, " lbs.	143,251:	58,397:	1,975:	54:	2,151:	3,473
Plums, " "	63,368:	56,275:	251:	2:	59:	116
Total, " " d/	1,774,396:	1,587,736:	170,296:	149,209:	171,443:	176,334

a/ All imports in terms of boxes of 44 lbs.
b/ Includes lime and citrus other than oranges, expressed in boxes of 74 lbs.
c/ All imports in terms of boxes of 70 lbs.
d/ Exclusive of bananas.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 5, 1924-25 and 1925-26
PORK: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 5, 1924-25 and 1925-26

Commodity	July 1-June 5		Week ending			
	1924-25	1925-26 a/	May 15 1926	May 22 1926	May 29 1926	June 5 1926
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat b/	190,805	56,261	3,359	2,810	1,993	1,426
Wheat flour c/d/	62,284	41,346	489	381	794	470
Rye	48,296	11,306	1,452	564	733	114
Corn	7,747	21,123	332	278	297	191
Oats	9,635	39,223	1,384	704	239	199
Barley	20,484	26,170	203	505	75	421
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	269,750	199,379	2,465	1,921	1,966	1,905
Bacon, including Cumberland sides	237,452	180,187	3,535	2,406	3,672	3,879
Lard	748,749	636,993	11,094	11,362	12,963	11,189
Pickled pork	24,775	25,920	304	161	183	144

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Revised to April 30, 1926, including exports from all ports. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week. c/ In terms of bushels of wheat. d/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York.

(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	June 4, 1926	June 11, 1926	June 12, 1925
New York, 92 score	41.00	42.25	43.00
Montreal No. 1, pasteurized	34.00	35.38	b/
Copenhagen, official quotation	35.63	36.54	38.52
Berlin, 1a quality	32.41	33.49	b/
London: a/			
Danish	38.67	38.89	41.44
Dutch, unsalted	36.28	36.50	39.27
Irish	36.72	37.58	38.19
New Zealand	37.58	b/	38.84
New Zealand, unsalted	38.02	b/	40.36
Australian	36.94	b/	37.10
Australian, unsalted	37.15	b/	37.97
Argentine, unsalted	34.11	34.98	b/
Siberian	32.59	33.89	b/
Esthonian	35.84	35.85	b/

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Quotations of following day. b/ Not received at that time.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending June 2, 1926	Week ending June 9, 1926	Week ending June 10, 1925
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	49,525	43,373	52,817
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs	16.10	15.99	15.94
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"	18.39	19.06	19.38
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,611	8,182	11,204
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	19,182		16,442
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	$ per 100 lbs	---	---	21.63
Canadian "	"	27.16	27.16	24.07
Danish "	"	29.55	29.55	27.76
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses	86,257		208,250
Lamb, "	"	84,854		366,207
Beef, "	Quarters	2,338		35,660
Beef, chilled	"	62,779		95,457
DENMARK:				
Exports, of bacon a/	1,000 lbs.	6,673	8,417	11,000

a/ Received through Department of Commerce. b/ Week ending Tuesday preceding date indicated.

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